P.03

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Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0005] with the following amended paragraph:

FIG 6 is a partially essential optical paths view of the liquid [0005]crystal display 1 in FIG. 5. Light beams emitted from the light source 161 are converted to planar light beams T when they are emitted out from the backlight module 16, and then are projected into the light polarizing absorption film 142. The planar light beams T are randomly polarized into two linear polarized light beams, an s-polarization component and a p-polarization component (denoted by arrows s and p shown in FIG 6). The polarization state of the s-polarization component is orthogonal to that of the p-polarization component. The light polarizing absorption film 142 has a polarization axis parallel to the s-polarization component, so that the s-polarization component of the planar light beams T can pass. polarizing absorption film 142 also has an absorption axis parallel to the p-polarization component, so that the p-polarization component of the planar light beams T is absorbed. Therefore, only half of the light beams T can pass through the light polarizing absorption film 142. The light energy of the light beams T is not effectively used due to the light polarizing absorption film 142 absorbs half of the light beams T, and the brightness of the liquid crystal display 1 is low.

Please replace paragraph [0021] with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] FIG 8 is a partially essential light paths view of the liquid crystal display in FIG. 7[[;]].

Please replace paragraph [0025] with the following amended paragraph:

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display in FIG 2 is a partial essential light paths view of the liquid crystal display in FIG 1. After passing through the light guide plate 362, Light light beams emitted from the light source 361 are randomly polarized into planar light beams T which is decomposed of an s-polarization component and a p-polarization component (denoted by arrows s and p). The s-polarization component is orthogonal to the p-polarization component. The reflective polarizing element 342 of the liquid crystal panel has a polarization axis parallel to the s-polarization component, so that the s-polarization component can pass. The reflective polarizing element 342 also has a reflection axis parallel to the p-polarization component, so that the p-polarization component is reflected to the quarter-wave plate 366.

Please replace paragraph [0026] with the following amended paragraph:

[0026] The quarter-wave plate 366 is an optical element made of mica, polyvinyl alcohol, or other components, which introduces a relative phase shift of $\Delta \phi = \pi/2$ between the constituent orthogonal p-polarization component and s-polarization component of a wave. A phase shift of $\pi/2$ will convert linear light to circular light when linear light at 45° to either principal axis is incident on the quarter-wave plate 366, and vice versa. Linear light incident parallel to either principal axis will be unaffected by the quarter-wave plate 366. Excluding these special circumstances, linear light will be converted to an elliptical light. Therefore, the reflected p-polarization component is converted to a first polarization component R, when it passes through the quarter-wave plate 366 a first time. polarization component R is converted—in to a second polarization component R' after being reflected by the reflector 365. The first polarization component R and the second polarization component R' are linear, circular or elliptical polarization component, depending on the incident angle of the reflected p-polarization component. Then, the second

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polarization component R' is partially or all converted to a linear polarization component when it passes the quarter-wave plate 366. The linear polarization component has a polarization state orthogonal to the reflected p-polarization component, i.e., the reflected p-polarization component is converted to an s-polarization component after passing the quarter-wave plate 366 twice.